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STAAS & HALSEY LLP SUITE 700 1201 NEW YORK AVENUE, N.W. WASHINGTON, DC 20005			EXAMINER KEEHN, RICHARD G	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/787,153	KAMATAKI, TAKAHISA	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Richard G. Keehn	4121	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 February 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>2/27/2007</u> . | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-19 have been examined and are pending.

Claim Objections

Claim 17 is objected to because of the following informalities: The claim word "eecute" is assumed to be a misspelled version of the word "execute." Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

1. Claims 17, 18 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter. A computer program, without residing on computer readable media and without executing on a computer is non-statutory.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.
2. Claims 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 14 and 17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US 2002/0075514 A1 (Wright et al.), and further in view of US 2002/0180803 A1 (Kaplan et al.).

As to Claim 1, Wright et al. teach an electronic apparatus comprising:

a file I/O unit which inputs and outputs a file (Wright et al. – Figure 2, the Paper gateway is a file I/O unit); and

a file storage unit which stores a file (Wright et al. - Page 1, Figure 2, the Document Repositories are file storage units); and

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a processing unit which stores the file input from the file I/O unit into the file storage unit in conformity with a predefined processing rule (Wright, et al. – Page 9, paragraph 0098 recites the paper gateway storing data in accordance with instructions for processing and storage of document images. Said instructions are rules).

Wright et al. do not teach, but Kaplan et al. teach an additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined (Kaplan et al. – page 2, paragraph 6 recites the client's ability to configure automatic playback which is an instruction for additional processing).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine an additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by Kaplan et al., with the file I/O, storage and conformity to processing rules taught by Wright et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a means to allow a user to automatically execute media files without additional intervention (Kaplan et al. – Page 2, paragraph 0006).

As to Claim 2, the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. teaches claim 1, and teaches wherein the file I/O unit inputs a file from a medium connected directly or via an adaptor to a medium connection port of the apparatus (Kaplan et al. – Page 2,

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paragraph 0006 recites the inputting of a file via removable media being inserted into a host apparatus' connection port).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the inputting of files via a connection port taught by Kaplan et al., with the file I/O, storage and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to allow a user to input files into a host via a connection port (Kaplan et al. – Page 2, paragraph 0006).

As to Claim 3, the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. teaches claim 1, and teaches wherein the file I/O unit inputs an image file or a music file (Kaplan, Figure 1 recites the use of image and music files).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the use of music and image files taught by Kaplan et al., with the file I/O, storage and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al.

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One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide, among other auto-executable files, the use of image and sound files for user enjoyment (Kaplan et al. – Page 1, paragraph 0002).

As to Claim 6, the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. teaches claim 1, and teaches wherein the processing unit divides inside of the domains of the file storage unit corresponding to the file types into dated domains based on date information of the input files to store the input files (Wright, et al. – Page 8, paragraph 0090 recites the image index database storing image files according to fields, including indexed document name, into the image repository; Page 8, paragraph 0087 further defines the image repository to contain directories and sub-directories storing the image file type).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine processing unit dividing inside of the domains of the file storage unit corresponding to the file types into dated domains based on date information of the input files to store the input files taught by Wright et al., with the file I/O, storage and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to allow the user to hone in on date information.

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As to Claim 9, the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. teaches claim 7, and teaches wherein the electronic apparatus is a server (Wright et al. – Page 11, paragraph 0118 recites the use of a server; Kaplan, Figure 10, item 158 also indicates the use of a server), and

wherein the additional processing instruction unit recognizes and handles an instruction of additional processing from manipulation of a switch disposed on the apparatus (Kaplan et al. – Pages 1 and 2, paragraph 5 recite the multimedia management system's ability to provide user configurable playback).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the server taught by Wright et al. and the additional processing instruction unit that recognizes and handles an instruction of additional processing from manipulation of a switch disposed on the apparatus taught by Kaplan et al., with the file I/O, file naming, storage segregated by date, and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to use a server to facilitate connection of many devices, and would have been motivated to allow the user to determine whether or not to automatically play or print the music or image files since automatically playing or printing may not be a

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desired action as resources would be wasted on printing images the user does not want to be printed.

The motivation and obviousness arguments for the additional processing instruction unit recognizes and handles an instruction of additional processing from manipulation of a switch disposed on the apparatus are the same as in claim 1.

As to Claim 14, Wright et al. teach a processing method (Wright et al. – Page 13, paragraph 0145 recites a method) comprising:

a file input step of inputting a file (Wright et al. – Figure 2, the Paper gateway is a file I/O unit); and

a file storage step of storing the input file into the file storage unit in conformity with a predefined processing rule corresponding to a file type (Wright, et al. – Page 9, paragraph 0098 recites the paper gateway storing files in accordance with instructions for processing and storage of document images. Said instructions are rules).

Wright et al. do not teach, but Kaplan et al. teach an additional processing step of, when the instruction of the additional processing is determined, effecting on the input file predefined additional processing corresponding to the file type (Kaplan et al. – page 2, paragraph 6 recites the client's ability to configure automatic playback which is an instruction for additional processing).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine an additional processing step of, when the instruction of the additional processing is determined, effecting on the input file predefined additional

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processing corresponding to the file type taught by Kaplan et al., with the file input, storage and conformity to processing rules taught by Wright et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a means to allow a user to automatically execute media files without additional intervention (Kaplan et al. – Page 2, paragraph 0006).

As to Claim 17, Wright et al. teach a program operable to cause a computer to execute (Wright et al. – Page 15, claim 55 recites a program):

a file input step of inputting a file (Wright et al. – Figure 2, the Paper gateway is a file I/O unit);

a file storage step of storing the input file into the file storage unit in conformity with a predefined processing rule corresponding to a file type (Wright, et al. – Page 9, paragraph 0098 recites the paper gateway storing files in accordance with instructions for processing and storage of document images. Said instructions are rules).

Wright et al. do not teach, but Kaplan et al. teach an additional processing step of, when the instruction of the additional processing is determined, effecting on the input file predefined additional processing corresponding to the file type (Kaplan et al. – page 2, paragraph 6 recites the client's ability to configure automatic playback which is an instruction for additional processing).

The motivation and obviousness arguments for Kaplan et al. are the same as in claim 14.

3. Claims 7, 8, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of US 2002/0075514 A1 (Wright et al.) and US 2002/0180803 A1 (Kaplan et al.), and further in view of US 6,965,770 B2 (Walsh et al.).

As to Claim 7, the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. teaches claim 1, and teaches wherein the processing unit generates a file name for each of the input files (Wright et al. – Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number), and

divides inside of the domains of the file storage unit corresponding to file types into dated domains based on date information of the input files (Wright, et al. – Page 8, paragraph 0090 recites the image index database storing image files according to fields, including indexed document name, into the image repository; Page 8, paragraph 0087 further defines the image repository to contain directories and sub-directories storing the image file type; Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number; Pages 9 and 10, paragraph 0104 recites storing according to user defined database filing instructions), and

stores the input files by date with the file names imparted thereto (Wright et al. - Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number).

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The combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. does not teach, but Walsh et al. teach sorts the input files by date with the file names imparted thereto (Walsh et al. – Column 5, lines 41-42 recite sorting files based on type including title, which when combined with Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. is determined to be filename since the file names are based on date and serial number; Wright et al. – Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine file name generation, domain segregation based on date, and sorting and storing files into said domains taught by Wright et al., with the file I/O, storage and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to define separate storage areas based on user-defined criteria, and allow storage of associated files to reside in said areas to assist the user in creating a collection of like files.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the file sorting by name and date taught by Walsh et al., with the file I/O, storage and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional

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processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to allow the user to sort files for efficiency of storage and retrieval (Walsh et al. – Column 5, lines 40-49).

As to Claim 8, the combination of Wright et al., Kaplan et al. and Walsh et al. teaches claim 7, and teaches wherein the processing unit generates file names with serial numbers added to the date information of the input files (Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number), and

divides inside of the domains of the file storage unit corresponding to file types into dated domains (Wright, et al. – Page 8, paragraph 0090 recites the image index database storing image files according to fields, including indexed document name, into the image repository; Page 8, paragraph 0087 further defines the image repository to contain directories and sub-directories storing the image file type; Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number; Pages 9 and 10, paragraph 0104 recites storing according to user defined database filing instructions), and

sorts (Walsh et al. – Column 5, lines 41-42 recite sorting files based on type including title, which when combined with Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. is determined to be filename since the file names are based on date and serial number; Wright et al. –

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Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number) and

stores the input files by date with the file names imparted thereto (Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the filename creation based on date and serial number taught by Wright et al., with the file I/O, file naming, sorting, storage segregated by date, and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al., Kaplan et al. and Walsh et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to allow the user to associate file names with their associated date of import or capture to assist in determining date of importation of the files.

The motivation and obviousness arguments for sorting are the same as in claim 7.

As to Claim 10, the combination of Wright et al., Kaplan et al. and Walsh et al. teaches claim 7, and teaches wherein the electronic apparatus is a server (Wright et al. – Page 11, paragraph 0118 recites the use of a server; Kaplan, Figure 10, item 158 also indicates the use of a server), and

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wherein the additional processing instruction unit recognizes and handles an instruction of additional processing from the client (Kaplan et al. – page 2, paragraph 6 recites the client's ability to configure automatic playback which is an instruction for additional processing).

The motivation and obviousness arguments for the additional processing instruction unit recognizes and handles an instruction of additional processing from the client are the same as in claim 1.

As to Claim 12, the combination of Wright et al., Kaplan et al. and Walsh et al. teaches claim 7, and teaches wherein the electronic apparatus is a server (Wright et al. – Page 11, paragraph 0118 recites the use of a server; Kaplan, Figure 10, item 158 also indicates the use of a server), and

wherein when the input file is a music file, the additional processing instruction unit forces the processing unit to play back music by the client (Kaplan et al. – Page 2, paragraph 0006 recites the automatic playback of multimedia files, which include music files, when removable media is inserted into a reading device; the additional processing unit being the media management system).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the method of when the input file is a music file, the additional processing instruction unit forces the processing unit to play back music by the client taught by Kaplan et al., with the file I/O, file naming, sorting, storage segregated by date, and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction

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unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al., Kaplan et al. and Walsh et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to allow the system to automatically play music files based on the user's preference of whether or not to have to perform any additional functions or operations (Kaplan et al. – Page 2, paragraph 0006).

As to Claim 13, the combination of Wright et al., Kaplan et al. and Walsh et al. teaches claim 7, and teaches wherein the electronic apparatus is a server (Wright et al. – Page 11, paragraph 0118 recites the use of a server; Kaplan, Figure 10, item 158 also indicates the use of a server); and .

wherein when the input file is a music file, the additional processing instruction unit forces the processing unit to generate a play list and send it with the music file to a music electronic apparatus (Walsh et al. – Column 14, Lines 39-49 recite the automatic creation of a play list and sending the list to a scheduler which controls a speaker).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the method of when the input file is a music file, the additional processing instruction unit forces the processing unit to generate a play list and send it with the music file to a music electronic apparatus taught by Walsh et al., with the file I/O, file naming, storage segregated by date, and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a

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predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al., Kaplan et al. and Walsh et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to allow the user to prioritize the music to be played into a list (Walsh et al. – Column 14, Lines 41-43).

As to Claim 15, the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. teaches claim 14, and teaches wherein the file storage step includes generating a file name for each of the input files (Wright et al. – Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number), and

dividing inside of domains of the file storage unit corresponding to file types into dated domains based on date information of the input files (Wright, et al. – Page 8, paragraph 0090 recites the image index database storing image files according to fields, including indexed document name, into the image repository; Page 8, paragraph 0087 further defines the image repository to contain directories and sub-directories storing the image file type; Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number; Pages 9 and 10, paragraph 0104 recites storing according to user defined database filing instructions), and

storing the input files by date with the file names imparted thereto (Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number).

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The combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. does not teach, but Walsh et al. teach sorts the input files by date with the file names imparted thereto (Walsh et al. – Column 5, lines 41-42 recite sorting files based on type including title, which when combined with Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. is determined to be filename since the file names are based on date and serial number; Wright et al. – Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number).

The motivation and obviousness arguments for sorting are the same as in claim 7.

As to Claim 18, the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. teaches claim 17, and teaches wherein the file storage step includes generating a file name for each of the input files (Wright et al. – Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number), and

dividing inside of domains of the file storage unit corresponding to file types into dated domains based on date information of the input files (Wright, et al. – Page 8, paragraph 0090 recites the image index database storing image files according to fields, including indexed document name, into the image repository; Page 8, paragraph 0087 further defines the image repository to contain directories and sub-directories storing the image file type; Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number; Pages 9 and 10, paragraph 0104 recites storing according to user defined database filing instructions), and

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storing the input files by date with the file names imparted thereto (Wright et al. – Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number).

The combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. does not teach, but Walsh et al. teach sorts the input files by date with the file names imparted thereto (Walsh et al. – Column 5, lines 41-42 recite sorting files based on type including title, which when combined with Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. is determined to be filename since the file names are based on date and serial number; Wright et al. – Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number).

The motivation and obviousness arguments for sorting are the same as in claim 7.

4. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of US 2002/0075514 A1 (Wright et al.) and US 2002/0180803 A1 (Kaplan et al.), as applied to claim 1 above, and in further view of US 2003/0018746 A1 (Boesch).

As to Claim 4, the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. teaches claim 1. The combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. does not teach, but Boesch teaches wherein the processing unit stores the input file in a domain of the file storage unit corresponding to each file type (Boesch, Page 2, paragraph 0023 recites storing a file according to file type).

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the storage of input files in a domain of the file storage unit corresponding to each file type taught by Boesch, with the file I/O, storage and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a user to store and select files according to a file type (Boesch, Page 2, paragraph 0023).

5. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of US 2002/0075514 A1 (Wright et al.) and US 2002/0180803 A1 (Kaplan et al.), as applied to claim 1 above, and in further view of US 2003/0018746 A1 (Boesch) and non-patent literature from Microsoft including the Windows XP Professional operating system (Microsoft).

As to Claim 5, the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. teaches claim 1, and teaches wherein the processing unit generates a file name for each of the input files, (Wright et al. – Page 6, paragraph 0072 recites the creation of a file name based on date and serial number).

The combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. does not teach, but Microsoft teaches stores the input files with file names imparted to domains (Microsoft, files are stored in domains such as "My Music" and "My Pictures").

The combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. does not teach, but Boesch teaches of the file storage unit corresponding to the file types (Boesch, Page 2, paragraph 0023 recites storing a file according to file type).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine storing the input files with file names imparted to domains taught by Microsoft, with the file I/O, storage and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a user with the ability to create domains based on file type for convenience of access and grouping purposes.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the file storage unit corresponding to the file types taught by Boesch, with the file I/O, storage and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction unit which forces the processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al.

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One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to provide a user to store and select files according to a file type (Boesch, Page 2, paragraph 0023).

6. Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of US 2002/0075514 A1 (Wright et al.), US 2002/0180803 A1 (Kaplan et al.) and US 6,965,770 B2 (Walsh et al.), as applied to claim 7 above, and in further view of US 6,831,754 B1 (Delaney).

As to Claim 11, the combination of Wright et al., Kaplan et al. and Walsh et al. teaches claim 7, and teaches wherein the electronic apparatus is a server (Wright et al. – Page 11, paragraph 0118 recites the use of a server; Kaplan, Figure 10, item 158 also indicates the use of a server).

The combination of Wright et al., Kaplan et al. and Walsh et al. does not teach, but Delaney teaches wherein when the input file is an image file, the additional processing instruction unit forces the processing unit to print out by the printer (Delaney, Column 5, Lines 5-9 recite images files being automatically printed when received).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the method of when the input file is an image file, the additional processing instruction unit forces the processing unit to print out by the printer taught by Delaney, with the file I/O, file naming, storage segregated by date, and conformity to processing and additional processing instruction unit which forces the

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processing unit to execute a predefined additional processing corresponding to a file type when an instruction of the additional processing is determined taught by the combination of Wright et al., Kaplan et al. and Walsh et al.

One of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made would have been motivated to allow the system to automatically print images based on the user's preference (Delaney, Column 5, lines 5-9).

7. Claims 16 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over the combination of US 2002/0075514 A1 (Wright et al.) and US 2002/0180803 A1 (Kaplan et al.), as applied to claims 14 and 17 respectively, and in further view of US 6,831,754 B1 (Delaney).

As to Claim 16, the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. teaches claim 14, and teaches wherein the electronic apparatus is a server (Wright et al. – Page 11, paragraph 0118 recites the use of a server; Kaplan, Figure 10, item 158 also indicates the use of a server), and

wherein the additional processing step includes, when the input file is an image file, forcing a printer connected to the server to print out (Delaney, Column 5, Lines 5-9 recite images files being automatically printed when received), and

wherein the additional processing step includes, when the input file is a music file, forcing a client connected to the server to play back music (Kaplan et al. – Page 2, paragraph 0006 recites the automatic playback of multimedia files, which include music

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files, when removable media is inserted into a reading device; the additional processing unit being the media management system).

The motivation and obviousness arguments for Delaney are the same as in claim 11.

As to Claim 19, the combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. teaches claim 17, and teaches wherein the additional processing step includes, when the input file is a music file, forcing a client connected to the server to play back music (Kaplan et al. – Page 2, paragraph 0006 recites the automatic playback of multimedia files, which include music files, when removable media is inserted into a reading device; the additional processing unit being the media management system).

The combination of Wright et al. and Kaplan et al. does not teach, but Delaney teaches wherein the additional processing step includes, when the input file is an image file, forcing a printer connected to the server to print out (Delaney, Column 5, Lines 5-9 recite images files being automatically printed when received).

The motivation and obviousness arguments for Delaney are the same as in claim 11.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. These include:

- US 2002/0116476 A1 – Streaming Media Search and Playback System
- US 2003/0110503 A1 – System, Method and Computer Program Product for Presenting Media to a User in a Media On Demand Framework
- US 7,281,034 B1 – System and Method for Media Playback Over a Network Using Links That Contain Certain Control Signals and Commands
- US 6,192,165 B1 – Apparatus and Method for Digital Filing
- US 5,706,457 – Image Display and Archiving System and Method

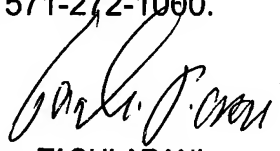
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Richard G. Keehn whose telephone number is 571-270-5007. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Thursday, 7:30am - 6:00pm EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Taghi Arani can be reached on 571-272-3787. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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RGK
10/23/2007


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10/24/07